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HONGKONG, SATURDAY JUNE 29TH, 1889.

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INTIMATIONS.

1889. ON SALE. 1889
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY,
TWENTIETH EDITION AND SIXTH ISSUE,
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLATES, &c.,
ROYAL 8vo. P.P. 1216. \$3.00.
SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo. P.P. 820. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and shows much increased in bulk.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Remedy for the Stomach.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

For Heartburn and Headache.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Milk Alternative, Bileless Constitution.

Ladies, Children, and Infants, and regular

use in Warm Climates. DINNEFORD & CO., Chemists,

London, and of Druggists and Stereopticons throughout

the Empire. — A.D. 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

In drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase direct from the Producers, on the very best terms, thus giving us an advantage which enables us to offer our customers the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialties of our own Manufacturers or putting out, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S FLUID OIOLIDE OF SARSAPARILLA.

PROMPTED FROM THE PINEAL.

RED JAMAICAN ALLIUM.

(Empirical.) "In Vicks."

containing in each drachm one grain of

iodide of Potassium.

These medicines combined have long ranked as the most certain alternatives known, being indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in affections arising from poverty or impurity of the Blood.

Price—oz. Bottles, 15s. each. 15s. per dozen.

16-oz. 25s. 21s.00

WATSON'S FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLUM.

This preparation will be found a satisfactory and reliable remedy in all cases of sick-headache and biliousness while the bowels and liver are sluggish from climate or other causes.

In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S TASTELESS ELIXIR OF CASCARILLA.

It is especially recommended in all diseases and relieves pain in the feet and feet.

Price—oz. Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febrile properties of the well-known Cinchona Quinina or Jesuit's Bark, combined with the strengthening virtues of the finest Port Wine.

Price—oz. Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S QUININE AND IRON.

It is especially recommended in all diseases characterized by Anemia, Weakness, and for promoting and restoring a healthy appetite and imparting strength and vigor to the system.

In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S AROMATIC QUININE, WINES.

An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of Quinine in combination with Aromatics. Emolliently useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility, resulting from Fever, and other debilitating effects of climate, &c.

Price \$1 per Bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, China and Manila. [3-19]

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th instant, in the German Cathedral, by the Rev. F. W. Hartmann, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH NICOLAUS, MICHIGAN, to ERISABETH CLARA, TIME HUEHL.

DEATHS.

At 100, Consulate, Kobe, at 4.30 p.m. on the 17th June, William H. Longford, H.M.M.'s Acting Consul.

On the 21st instant, at No. 14, Fuso Street, East Point, the wife of E. H. Ho, of a daughter, (1810)

On Saturday, the 22nd June, 1889, at No. 4, Iku Building, the wife of Mr. E. M. HYNDMAN, of a son,

JOHN.

On the 23rd June, at 12 m.p.m., in the British Consulate, at Hankow, the wife of the Hon. A. P. McEvry, of a daughter, (1828)

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deals were with Mr. Wotton. With regard to the loan to Wong Tsootai it was arranged with Mr. Wotton verbally.

Mr. Wotton said he did not deny for a moment that Mr. Pitman had been instrumental in introducing business to their firm; but he did not say that that had anything to do with this case. Mr. Pitman gave certain instructions for work to be done, and the question was, who that work done or was it not? If it was, then Pitman was liable for it. Containing his words, I reply to Mr. Pitman—I know Wong Tsootai was acting with you in various Governmental offices. I remember our firm drawing up power of attorney for you. I do not remember whether this was signed in my presence. I presume the document was to give you certain authority when Wong Tsootai was performing certain official acts in Canton.

Mr. Pitman.—Is it not a fact that the money with regard to the loan was paid to you by the Chartered Bank?

Witness.—Yes, I believe so.

Mr. Pitman.—Do you not present this account to the Chartered Bank?—Because Mr. Whitchurch the manager would have brought it up, if I did.

Mr. Wotton.—I suppose you would have done nothing of the sort.—Very well, then let me pay it now.

Did you never solicit me to do business for you?—I will not say solicited. I said we should be glad if you could get us some.

Did you not write to me in time to time regarding this?—I believe I did write to you, asking you to speak to the mandarins about ouring us for the rendition cases?

Mr. Wotton.—The Chartered Company and the London Company did not I should bring you business with regard to this. I do not think so.—I also—I may mention with regard to all this that this is the first time I have learned that Mr. Pitman required my return or commission for any work he brought to us. It had found with reference to this case that he was going to set up such a discreditable defense as a substitute of limitations in regard to work done. I should not have hesitated to bring his action longer, as it has been laid down over and over again from the Bench, that through this defense is legal it is not a creditable one for a gentleman to set up.

His Lordship.—It does not appear to be raised as a defense that the work was not done.

Mr. Wotton.—Then we do not want anything more.

We only want what is fair. We only want an acknowledgment that the work was done and we wish to go to visit Mr. Pitman can pay.

Mr. Pitman.—With regard to the loan of \$300,000 from John, Maclean & Co. to Wong Tsootai, did you make any arrangement with them?—Yes, and we made no charge either to Wong Tsootai or to John, Maclean & Co., or yourself. What we did was simply done out of friendship to you.

Mr. Wotton.—But it appears to be urged, my lord, that the payment of that interferes with the defense of the Statute of Limitations.

His Lordship.—I upset that at once. It was not a voluntary payment at all.

Mr. Pitman (to witness).—You have a share of what the Chartered Company did not you?—I do not think so.

Mr. Wotton.—I do not know if it affects the case. It has had a right to it.

Mr. Deacon.—We had a lien on it, my lord, and we held it.

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Mr. Wotton.—I do not know if it affects the case. It has had a right to it.

Mr. Deacon.—We had a lien on it, my lord, and we held it.

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JAPAN.

KOBE.

Referring to the death on the 17th inst. at Kobe of Mr. W. De Russet at his residence, No. 109, Concession, the *Hongkong News* says—The deceased gentleman had been suffering from fever during the past week, and although confined to bed an apprehension was entertained as to his recovery, which did not however last very long, symptoms being apparent, and he gradually became worse. Mr. De Russet had been long connected with the P. & O. Co., and stood high in the estimation of the Directors that when the Company decided to open a branch in Kobe, he was chosen to occupy the position. Of Mr. De Russet's career since his arrival in Kobe it is almost unnecessary to speak. Every one with whom he was brought into contact, and his kindly, thoughtful, and unrewarded efforts to satisfy the numberless requirements of the Company's constituents, And Mr. De Russet's numerous friends will long remember with affectionate regard the kindly disposition that underlay his retiring and modest demeanour.

YOKOHAMA.

On the 13th June, the Ministers for Spain, Portugal, Belgium, and the Netherlands, the *Mabuchi Shimbun* says, waited upon Count Okuma, the Japanese Foreign Minister, with reference to Treaty Revision. The Minister, who had been in office only 10 days, met them at 6 p.m. The U. S. S. *Monocacy*, Lieutenant Commander, commanding, was docked at Yokohama, near Yokohama, on Monday, 10th June, and carefully examined by a Board of Survey. She was found in good condition below the water line, requiring only a few slight repairs which will be proceeded with immediately, and she will then be retained in the service of the United States. This *Monocacy*, it will be remembered, had been sold to the Japanese.

The *Hiroki Shimbun* says the fact that the Treaty with Germany was negotiated and signed at Berlin increased the general belief that in the case of the other countries the negotiation had also been left to the Ministers. After enquiry, however, our contemporary finds that the question is being considered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the representatives of Tokyo in the various ports. The Treaty with Germany was negotiated, that country in consequence of the desire of the German Government.

TONQUIN.

The *Courier d' Haiphong* publishes a telegram from Haiphong, stating that M. Du Ruy, Governor-General, will visit Haiphong on the 25th or 26th instant, in connection with an official tour through Indo-China, to confer with the Resident. He will examine the financial report of the Municipal Council, and the list of works required at once.

For other mail news see Supplement.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer

"JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of China are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that all claims must be made immediately, no one will be entitled after the 1st August.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1889. [1333]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer

"GLENAVON," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of China are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON To-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are also requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 6th July, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHEISON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1889. [1334]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "GHAZEE," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENGANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNERS of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. To-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 1st proximo will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st proximo, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [1326]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "GHAZEE,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENGANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNERS of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. To-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 1st proximo will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st proximo, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [1326]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "DARDANUS,"

FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 2nd prox. for shipment per steamer "GLAUCUS," Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [1308]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNERS for Company's Steamer "DARDANUS,"

are hereby informed that the cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will be liable to Consignee's risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 29th instant.

Cargo undelivered after the 4th proxime will be subject to Rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. 3rd July.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [1308]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

TWO GRADUATES, TRAINED IN ENGLISH-TAUGHT TEACHERS, are prepared to give TUTORIALS in English, Subjects, shorthand, Mathematics, Classics, &c.

Apply

R. HASLEDEN, B.A., 53, Peel Street.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [1253]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER

Has just added to his COLLECTION of VIEWS some NEW SCENES and Photos.

Native Types, copies of which are obtainable in the *Times*, *Standard*, & *World*.

Large MINIATURES of Sketches, Pictures, and Engravings, and High Finials, PERMANENT ENLARGEMENTS of Photos, and Views and reproductions of the same on Paper, Cards, or Ood.

Large PAINTINGS, LEAVES, BODDER, and LEAVES taken in any state of the weather, and all Permanent Pictures are executed on

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, Possession 1st July, 1889.

N.O. 3, ALBANY.

Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

Hongkong, 29th May, 1889. [1160]

TO LET.

A PART of a HOUSE in one of the healthiest positions of the Colony.

FIVE ROOMS; Bath Room attached to Bed-

room.

W. E. L. C., of Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1889. [1159]

TO LET.

N.O. 51, PEARL STREET.

EDWARD GEORGE,

5, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [1158]

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS.

Possession from 1st May.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [1158]

TO LET.

From 1st July Next.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS.

Water and Gas laid on. Garden and Tennis Court.

Apply to O. BACHRACH,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [1158]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

N.O. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Rent \$90 and Taxes.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,

Hongkong, 26th January, 1889. [1152]

TO LET.

With Possession from the 1st June.

A ROMY HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE, Queen's Road East.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT,

Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [1103]

TO LET.

Possession from the 15th July, 1889.

THE FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE No. 2, BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [1142]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

N.O. 35, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply Office:

VICTORIA HOTEL,

Hongkong, 5th June, 1889. [1177]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A BUNGALOW in GARDEN LOTS Nos. 1553, 1554, Kowloon.

PART of VILLA LUCIA, Polkatum, Furnished. One of the healthiest positions.

Apply to D. MUSSO & CO.,

Hongkong, 5th June, 1889. [265]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS

TO BE LET WITH Immediate Possession.

Apply to A. THURSTON BODKIN,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [1160]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

CORNER HOUSE, No. 145, WANCHAI ROAD. Water and Gas laid on. Rent moderate.

Apply to M. J. MOSES,

9, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [1301]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectively informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, use of the Company's Agents should be had, orders for repair if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central; will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [1286]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectively informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, use of the Company's Agents should be had, orders for repair if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central; will receive prompt attention.

In the event of

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1859.

THE NEW VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The general idea of the proposed addition to the Volunteer Corps is, so far as regards the machine gun division, eminently practical, and seems to contain the elements of permanent success. The various Volunteer Corps which have been formed in the past history of the colony have, one by one, dwindled away to nothing, with the exception of the present Artillery Corps, which, though now a somewhat attenuated body, still has on its roll a sufficient number of men to form a valuable addition to the service in case of necessity. The causes of the failure of previous corps and of the reduction in the number of members of the existing Artillery Corps would perhaps be difficult to explain in detail. In the absence of war scares, there is naturally a decline of enthusiasm for volunteering, and the chief cause of the want of success is probably to be found in the inability of the men from which the Volunteer Corps must be drawn to work together with any great degree of cordiality. In a community where cliqueism is so strong, and permeating—where Mr. A. thinks he would be compromised if he recommended Mr. B. in the street, the elements of a Volunteer Corps as previously constituted do not mingle well together. If a Volunteer Corps is to flourish in Hongkong, and to utilize the bulk of the available material, room must therefore be found for the clique idea, not marking differences in standing, but to allow of men working with others with whom they are in the habit of mixing in everyday life. The Committee who are carrying out the preliminaries of the corps have recognized this, and they "suggest the formation of sections among groups of men who are in some way associated together, and who, knowing each other, could work together comfortably. There might thus be a Bankers' gun section, a Dispensary gun, a Shock gun, a Sugar Works gun, one or more Hongkong, and so on. It is of the essence of the proposed organization that the section should be the unit, and its members be kept together and always work together with the same gun. *Esprit de corps* will thus be more easily formed and maintained." A section is to consist of from twelve to eighteen men, each section to have charge of a Maxim machine gun and the men to be armed with rifles and bayonets. There is abundant material in the colony for at least half-a-dozen such sections. Two sections are to form a half company, and two half-companies to form a company. Each section is to elect its own Sergeant; each company, its Captain and two Lieutenants; and the whole to be under command of a Military Officer. The constitution is thus thoroughly democratic, and with the section as the unit, allowing for the association of men who can work together without mutual jealousy, we think the corps ought to avoid the rock on which previous corps have stumbled. Every man not passing as efficient is to be fined not less than \$10. Some forfeits may be imposed to be imposed on members returning from the corps before they have put in a certain length of service—a sufficient sum at least to pay for their uniform and the wear and tear of their accoutrements and the Maxim gun required for the work will probably be contributed. At Singapore the Chinese community presented some guns, and we doubt that some of the wealthy members of the Foreign Community would be found willing to do so here. The utility of an efficient machine gun, especially in the defence of the island is evident. A few Maxim guns posted on the heights and raking down their volleys of lead would effectively prevent an enemy from reaching the town over the hills from the south. But however successful the corps may be, we trust General Edwards will not look upon his diminishing the necessity for an addition to the permanent garrison. An other regiment of Infantry, and a battery of Artillery are required for the satisfactory defence of Hongkong. With the present garrison, after the forts are properly manned and garrisoned, there is a mere handful of men left for the defence of the south side of the island. The proposed Volunteer Machine Gun Corps, if maintained in numbers and efficiency would be a valuable auxiliary to the regulars, but in view of the instability of previous corps it must not be reckoned on with too much confidence.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE CITY REFUSE.

A strong committee appointed at the meeting of the Sepulchral Board on Wednesday evening will do what the confidence of the public. Their report will be very valuable contribution to the discussion of this important matter. The names of the members are a sufficient guarantee. At the same time it is evident that it would have been much more satisfactory and advantageous had the subject been fully discussed by the full Board. In respect of some matters, where questions of detail have to be minutely gone into, it is a saving of time and convenience to delegate them to a committee, but when questions of fundamental principle are involved it is desirable in every respect that the discussion should be made as broad and open as possible. Half the working members of the Board have been appalled by the Committee; who should be other half be believed of their responsibility in the matter? It is said, of course, that the matter will be discussed again when the Committee presents its report, but experience has shown the small value of second-hand discussions of that kind. One of the incidental advantages of representative bodies, and a very important one, is the educational influence of their public discussions. The public of Hongkong are vastly concerned in the question whether the dependency of Kowloon can, with safety to health, be made a dumping ground for the refuse of the city of Victoria, and we fail to see why the public should not have the benefit of hearing all that can be said for and against the proposal. A majority of the Sepulchral Board, however, have decided otherwise, and the matter to be dealt with by a committee. The Committee, we hope, will refuse to approve of the dumping system as an experiment; if it can qualify itself of the absolute innocuousness of the system, we find good, but there appears to be any element of danger to deposit the rubbish as an experiment and wait to see whether it causes an outbreak of disease, would be nothing less than criminal. It is, moreover, impossible to say at what period the experiment could be said to be complete. The ill effects of making reclaimed land with refuse may not be felt until, perhaps many years hence, the pressure of the population necessitates the land being built over and its disturbance in building operations causes it to give off the poisonous gases emanating from the buried filth. The experiment may be held to have been completed at Minshou, which has been called a city built on a dung-

hill, and which has the largest death rate of any town in England. Is it prudent to repeat the experiment at Kowloon, merely to see whether a few thousand dollars a year cannot be saved? In his report to the Governor on the subject, Mr. McCallum, the Sanitary Superintendent, having stated that from 70 to 80 per cent, of the refuse is organic or putrefactive matter, says—"The method for its final disposal advocated by me, may, be fairly described as a kind of earth-burial and the subsequent planting of the burial ground with trees. In considering this method of disposal, it should be steadily borne in mind that cremation is simply oxidation at a high temperature, whereby the organic part of the matter is changed into gases and ash; and that by burial exactly the same result is obtained, only the process is slow and the temperature at which the change is effected is low." As to the effect of this method of disposing of the refuse would have on the health of the Colony, Mr. McCallum says it is very difficult to see how any prejudicial effect can possibly arise from it. Before going further into this part of the question, let us say we would like to hear from those holding opposite views what diseases can possibly arise from carrying out this scheme, providing the work is done properly as indicated, and in what manner they are to arise. It would be difficult to give a definite answer to this, to say precisely what disease may occur and in what manner, but it is a recognised and demonstrated fact that the presence of putrescent matter in the soil does exercise a prejudicial effect on health. Dr. Paxton, in his interesting paper on the telluric causation of disease published in the "Transactions of the Hongkong Medical Society," says—"It takes so long to oxidize deposits of this kind that it can hardly be said at what period they may become safe to be built upon." It may be replied that it is not intended to build upon the site at Kowloon at which it is proposed to deposit the rubbish. Some danger, however, there must always be from a mass of putrescent matter if human life comes anywhere near it, and at the present time there are not very far south of the border line, and should the enterprise prove a failure we may expect to see a great majority of these Chinese making their way back across the line unless steps are taken to prevent their entry. The British population of the port, the Consuls, numbers 191 residents, who have large vested interests, but now that the tea trade is so rapidly decaying, many prefer settling in their houses and becoming Chinese, and venting the same from them when sold. During the rear portion to the amount of \$110,000 passed from British into Chinese hands. It is at Fochow that the decline in the tea trade has been felt most severely, and the prospects of recovery are not bright. The first crop tea last year, which were better prepared than usual, fetched high prices and paid well in London, but on second crop tea large losses were suffered, and Mr. Phillips anticipates that this year exportation will be further restricted, and that many firms will close their houses and withdraw from the trade. The better preparation of first crop tea last year shows that improvement is not altogether hopeless. It is, however, equally important that the quality of medium and low grade tea should be raised as that of the higher grades, or even more so, for it is these that constitute the bulk of the trade. In his report on the trade of Hawkeok for 1858 Mr. ALLEN, the British Consul, has some remarks on the competition of India and Ceylon tea which may perhaps afford a ray of encouragement to those who are engaged in tea growing. He states that the Chinese do not consider that sufficient, more especially those Chinese gentlemen and merchants who come here occasionally from the interior, who are not so well educated. They perhaps become residents only for a few months, perhaps only one; they come here generally with funds, and have assisted in raising the value of property very much by investing their funds here. That class of visitor is one since this Council last met I had a conversation with a gentleman who understands the subject pretty well, and he said Chinese should be allowed to grow tea in the interior, and that he would be surprised if they did not Chinese should be surprised or not. The Chinese Star and the Victoria Star and the Victoria Journal, these two papers, would not be sufficient for the class of people I have mentioned. If the Chinese do not have any money for you to pay to them in property and have acquired goals or property to be wanted afterwards but if he has not been prosperous and is really an offender of a rather serious character, they will leave him alone. If any amendment could be made in the clause which I have read, so that Chinese visitors to the colony who may or may not have been guilty of some offence in past times but who when they come here have a good position should be protected it would be a good thing. I think if this Bill is passed some class protection of this class of person should be provided connected therewith.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—In reply to the hon. member I have to state that an opinion on Mr. Leigh's report has not yet been expressed by the Home Government. The correspondence will be laid on the table when it has been completed. The Acting COLONIAL TREASURER seconded. The third reading was therefore carried by a majority of two.

THE BOTANICAL AND AFFORESTATION DEPARTMENT.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee at its last meeting and moved that the vote therein recommended of a sum of £200 as a gratuity to the father of the late Stephen Fox, a member of the Fire Brigade, be approved. The Acting COLONIAL TREASURER seconded. The third reading was therefore carried by a majority of two.

THE BOTANICAL AND AFFORESTATION DEPARTMENT.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department for 1858.
THE MARITIME SHIPPING AMENDMENT BILL.
The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—In moving the second reading of this Bill the object and intention of the Bill may be explained very shortly. In the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance of 1859 power is given to the Governor in Council to make regulations for the licensing and control of all boats and vessels plying for hire in the waters of the colony, except those having a British, colonial, or foreign master, and also for the registration of such boats and ships as may be in dwelling places and not plying for hire. This Bill repeals the words "plying for hire" and thus enables the Governor in Council to make regulations for all boats except those specially exempted in the Bill. This will give control over bum boats, singers' boats, hawkers' boats, and other boats in the waters of the colony, the necessity being that there have been cases of larceny and theft from these boats, and also in a small measure it will increase the revenue.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. The Bill was read a second time, committed, and passed.

MEXICO AND CHINA.

The determination of the United States to exclude Chinese immigrants at all risks and to close the doors effectually against them is a policy which finds no sympathy in the sister republic of Mexico. So far from desiring to keep out Chinese immigrants the Mexican Government are anxious to encourage them. Only the other day in response to overtures for a supply of Chinese labour certain members of the Six Companies at San Francisco proceeded to lower California, and having examined the property invested capital in the purchase of a large share in the Real del Castillo Gold mine, which action they followed up by the despatch of a thousand Chinese coolies to that frontier. The Chinese, a free dispensary ought to be opened with legal Government in connection with the Civil Hospital or by private subscription.

THE COMMERCIAL DECADENCE OF FOOCHEW.
The prospects of the foreign trade of Foochow are presented in a very pessimistic light by Mr. Phillips, the British Consul, in his report for last year. The tea trade is rapidly declining away, and when it shall have reached its lowest level, Mr. Phillips says, "there is not a single other article

of commerce, either export or import, that a foreign merchant can deal in with profit." Fochow people will not embark in anything that is new; there is no enterprise amongst them. Their wants are few, and unlike their fellow-countrymen at Amoy, they do not go abroad and acquire new tastes. Thus the future prospects of the port are anything but encouraging. The total export of tea for 1858 is given by Mr. Phillips, "according to the Customs Returns," at 74,274,112 lbs. in 1858 against 82,412,328 lbs. in the year 1857—a decrease of 9,251,892 lbs. The Customs, I say, but for the fact that I have had for a long time under consideration a much fuller amendment of the law than I am now able to propose, for in addition to carrying the sum in subtreasury, which should be paid with the Ordinance. I am not able to say whether the Ordinance is not yet been brought forward, because within the last few days over I have been furnished with such startling evidence as to convince me more stringent measures are necessary than I have hitherto contemplated. The subject is one of very great difficulty and requires much more exclusive attention than I have hitherto given to it, but which I hope to be able to give in the next few weeks, when we shall have a certain diminution of our labour here. The sum to be paid by San Diego is in American territory, it is close to the frontier, and the United States Government has not yet brought in a Bill to prevent Chinese bound for another country passing through their territory.

That this permission is accorded grudgingly, for fear the visitors instead of moving on should remain to try their fortune in the States, is plain to any one. The Chinese, however, are of many kinds, in the first place arising from the enormous number of people to be dealt with, amounting to some hundreds of thousands, who have their harbour every year; secondly, owing to the extreme cunning and careful and systematic organisation of evil men, whose proceedings we intend to check; and thirdly, owing to the ignorance, caprice, if I may call it, of the Chinese, who are the victims. These are some of the principal difficulties, and there is also the great difficulty of doing the largest amount of good with the least restraint of trade. I am afraid the idea of putting an end to smuggling and contraband and vice, will be to add to an end, where you have so many millions of people visiting here, such an enormous number of possible visitors, that it is utopian, in fact would mean putting an end to emigration altogether. At the same time the evidence before me is so startling that I don't think there is any one here, or any member of the community, but will feel the truth of what is explained, that very strong measures are required, if necessary at considerable sacrifice. I would be sorry to do less than that, but I trust we shall be able to meet, and easily, such an enormous number of possible visitors, that it is not worth the trouble of this Ordinance. I have no objection to the departure of the thousand labourers for the mines of Real del Castillo, while expressing satisfaction at the excess of so large a batch, proceeds.—"But precautions will have to be taken to insure the permanence of the stay of these Chinese in Mexico, or at least outside the United States. The miners to which they are going are not very far south of the border line, and should the enterprise prove a failure we may expect to see a great majority of these Chinese making their way back across the line unless steps are taken to prevent their entry. The United States cannot patrol the whole frontier, and it is but one step, from Mexico into the United States. The Chinese, the San Francisco Chronicle, referring to the departure of the thousand labourers for the mines of Real del Castillo, while expressing satisfaction at the excess of so large a batch, proceeds.—"But precautions will have to be taken to insure the permanence of the stay of these Chinese in Mexico, or at least outside the United States. The miners to which they are going are not very far south of the border line, and should the enterprise prove a failure we may expect to see a great majority of these Chinese making their way back across the line unless steps are taken to prevent their entry. The United States cannot patrol the whole frontier, and it is but one step, from Mexico into the United States. 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piece has now not only a much neater appearance, but, besides plating, nothing will be required in the way of repair for some years to come.

Bear Rescue.—The Siberian Bear has again given considerable trouble. He has made several attempts to pull his house down, and once succeeded in sacking the iron roof, and another time he made considerable progress in demolishing the brick walls. He also succeeded in squeezing to death the Siamese bear which had been his associate for the last two years. The house has been very much strengthened, and there is now no fear of the bear being able to effect his escape. A small compartment has been added to the house, and some of the old specimens of Hongkong Birds, which were obtained while very young and small, are carefully stored.

Hawthorns Plants.—Increased and improved accommodation being required for those servants was taken of an opportunity to provide what was required by reducing the excessive width of the walk in the New Garden leading from the deer pen to Glenlyon, and making a new border on each side of the soil, which was accordingly laid and when ready for sowing, had been planted with a suitable depth and replaced with water soil carried down from the hills. In this way we obtained borders 250 yards long and of an average width of five feet into which the plants were placed in a suitable arrangement in stringing orders together as far as practicable.

Shrubberies.—These were extended over the ground in which the herbaceous plants were growing before their removal to the New Garden. The old plants removed for the accommodation of newly introduced plants from China and elsewhere. These plants were transferred to their new home as soon as it was ready for them.

Palm Plot.—A spare corner near the palm plot which was temporarily furnished with bamboo had the latter removed and the ground prepared and turned over. Into this the palms newly introduced were planted at once.

Myrtles.—The new rockery at the north-east gate has been planted but is not yet complete. It is planned to have a small size of each of the plants which are to be used; the plants, however, are rapidly increasing in size and they will soon fill all the places.

Amarilis.—The different varieties have all been collected together and formed into a bed to themselves so that they can readily be compared and receive better attention than when scattered about.

Star Anise.—In my Report for 1883 I stated that the plant which had been introduced in 1882 had produced flowers which had shown the plant to be referable to *Illicium chinense*. However since then a plant which was sent to Kew had produced flowers and fruit in 1884, and that material has shown the plant to be of a species not before known and Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker has given it the name of *Illicium verum*. In the July number of the *Botanical Magazine* the plant was figured, and an interesting account which was prepared by Mr. Joseph Hooker, and which I have seen, states that the plant was sent to him by Mr. Morgan, and that he had considerable interest in it. For this I give, for the benefit of those to whom the *Botanical Magazine* is not accessible, the account as it appeared.

[Here follows extract from the *Botanical Magazine*.]

The figure and account were also published in the *New Bulletin*.

Several other plants which had been introduced from these Gardens, and which appeared in the *Botanical Magazine*, have, I am sorry to say, been found and described in the *Botanical Magazine*. Amongst the rest was the interesting "lemon or Chinese, Galangal" of commerce.

DISTRIBUTION AND INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS

—**SEEDS.**

The usual exchanges have been made with other establishments and individuals. 147 boxes, bags, and packets of seeds, weighing 16 lbs., and 450 plants were received, 286 boxes, bags, and packets of seeds, weighing 140 lbs., and 252 plants were distributed.

[Here follows list of the principal recipients.]

SALE OF PLANTS AND TREES.

The work in this section continues to increase.

The following list of additions by

the number added, and the total number in stock, the number sold, and those realized £24,232.

About half of the number sold were forest trees, and the other half ornamental plants. There is a considerable regular demand for "matted-hair" ferns; the demand is far as quantity goes, is well met now, but the quality is not quite so good sometimes as I could wish it to be. For the desired improvement, however, extended and improved appliances for cultivation are required which I hope will be partly met this year by present arrangements.

HERBACEOUS.

In my last year's report I had occasion to lament the want of more suitable accommodations for keeping the collection of dried plants. I have, however, the great satisfaction of expressing my appreciation of the better provision which has been made for keeping the plants and carrying on the works of the herbarium, which has made much greater progress than in any one previous year.

Amongst other work 1,152 specimens were mounted and incorporated. I am afraid that during the year the number of the specimens which have been accumulated for some years will be satisfactorily disposed of, and that then the work will be brought up to date.

The Rev. Ernest Faber has generously donated his kind collection of specimens collected by himself in Sichuan and in the neighbourhoods of Ningpo and Shanghai.

A collection of specimens of other Chinese plants has been kindly presented by Mr. Ernest T. Dyer, Boston, Mass.

To the Royal Gardens, Kow, we are also indebted for valuable aid in information supplied on botanical subjects which could only be obtained from such a well equipped institution.

LIBRARY.

We are indebted to the Indian Forest Department and various Botanical Gardens, named below for Annual Reports which have been received. [Here follows list of additions by presentation and purchase during the year.]

FOREST.

The Acting Chief Justice said this action was with reference to a personal liability not an official one. If it were a case of official liability his suggestion would have been brought against the Chinese Government.

Mr. Pollock said he submitted that was hardly so, he would refer his Lordship to some authority on the point. Mr. Morgan had committed a wrong act in detaining these papers.

His Lordship.—He has not detained them.

Mr. Pollock said he should have had them.

He was liable by law to be liable to pay to produce them, and he should have had Captain Clayton for them when he took Captain Clayton's post.

The Acting Chief Justice said he thought it would be a good defense.

He called upon Mr. Morgan not to be able to show that Captain Clayton had carried off these documents.

The Acting Chief Justice said that showed there was no legal liability.

Mr. Pollock said when Mr. Morgan took over full power from Captain Clayton, as acting Coast Guard Commissioner, he must have received these papers, and accepted the liabilities of the post.

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The Acting Chief Justice said it had not been shown that Captain Clayton was justified in keeping these documents. Why should defendant ask for documents which Captain Clayton always never had kept? Why should he suppose that Captain Clayton had them? He had handed them to Captain Clayton, he might naturally have assumed that Captain Clayton had had them for his use.

Mr. Pollock said who were threatening to sue?

They must be entitled to sue Mr. Morgan.

He was the man who took upon himself to discharge the plaintiff and by so doing made himself responsible for these papers. He was not entitled to exercise the powers of the Coast Guard Commissioner without discharging responsibilities.

And Captain Clayton has its glorious past, too. After he had rounded the Cape the Portuguese occupied a great part of the coast, and the Emperor, the Emperor of China, and the Emperor of Spain.

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